



TO DECLARE WAR.

Silver Fanatics in National Convention at Chicago.

HOSTILITIES TO BEGIN TO-DAY

Against the "Gold Bugs" of America and Europe.

THE STRANGE AMALGAMATION

Of Populists, Free Silver Men and Greenbackers

TO START A NATIONAL MOVEMENT

And to Incite the Laboring Classes to Rebellion Against Honest Money. Wild Talk by Wild Men from the Silver Producing States—Even Ridiculous Talk About a Resort to Arms—A Repeal of the Sherman Law to Be Fought at All Hazards Unless Repeal Means Free Coinage. The Convention Will Be a Big One and Full of Wind.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The indications are that the national silver convention to be held in this city to-morrow will be the most largely attended in the history of financial agitation. Delegates are expected from every state and territory, although of course the silver producing sections are most largely represented. The leaders of the silver movement are, for the first time on record, perhaps, proceeding with caution, and even such noted free coinage advocates as Lee Crandall, of Washington, and General Warner of Ohio, decline to express an opinion as to exactly what will be the outcome of the convention. A strong attempt is to be first made to unite all the different elements of the convention in one line of action, regardless of past political affiliations; and Populists, Democrats and Republicans will be asked to forget for a time their partisanship of the past in the coming struggle for free silver.

It is already certain that the resolutions to be adopted and the delegation sent to Washington will be in opposition to the repeal of the Sherman law, unless coupled with the repeal is enacted a new law providing for a greater volume of circulating medium. The Colorado people are laying great stress on the opinion of the Colorado attorney general this morning published, declaring the right of a state to establish statutory depositories for silver bullion and to issue deposit certificates to be receivable by the state in payment of state taxes and by the citizen at his option in payment of legal debts. It is regarded as an unique means of increasing the volume of currency and may be recommended to the silver producing states.

THE SUPREME EFFORT.

The great efforts of the convention, however, will be directed to influencing Congress and an appeal will be made to the unemployed everywhere to call mass meetings and demand of Congress such legislation as will increase the volume of money and relieve the stringency of the financial situation. A large delegation from the state of Colorado arrived this forenoon, headed by Governor Waite, Senator Teller, ex-Governor John Routt, ex-United States Senator Hill, Congressman Bell, T. M. Patterson, President Fisk, of the Pan-American Bi-Metallic League, and Secretary Hutchinson, of the Colorado Mining Stock Exchange. The Alabama delegation came in a few minutes later.

A conspicuous figure among the Alabama delegation was Captain R. Kolbe, called "governor" by his friends because they insist he was legally elected by the Populists last year and counted out by the Democrats. Others in the Alabama delegation were Colonel Sumpter Lee, P. G. Bowman, Warren Reese and Chairman Goodwin, of the Democratic state central committee, A. J. Warner, of Ohio, and Senator Reagan, of Texas, are also on hand.

"We will not vote for the repeal of the Sherman bill or any of its clauses," said the latter, "unless a free silver act is an absolute certainty. English influences are to blame for the present conditions."

"England is the creditor of the world and it is her policy to limit the production of silver as much as possible so as to enhance the value of her foreign bonds and interest bearing securities. The newspapers are not treating the question fairly for while they advocate the repeal of the purchase clause in the Sherman law they do not offer a substitute or show how currency is to be provided."

WAR TO BE DECLARED.

There will be a declaration of war to-morrow, and the signal of hostilities will be given by the combined convention of Populists, free silver men and Greenbackers. The foe to be outwitted will be "the money power," and this generalization is so broad that it is designed to include the capitalists of Europe as well as the money barons of Wall street. In the present depreciation of silver the delegates who will assemble in national convention to-morrow only see a great conspiracy on the part of the gold lenders of England and Germany, aided and abetted by the lesser capitalists, their vassals of Wall street, to make gold the only recognized international coin metal of the world, and to subjugate the United States to the financial control of the country from whom she wrested her political autonomy one hundred years ago—Great Britain.

The scenes following the imposition of the tax on tea that was so hotly contested and indignantly denounced by the colonial fathers of 1776 would have been a fitting parallel to that furnished in the hotel lobbies to-day by the popular arraignment of the attempt now being made by Great Britain and the monometallic monarchies of Europe to coerce the American continent into financial dependence upon the fiat of the mints of the old world. The laws of supply and demand, the results of over production, found no place in their arguments, for every suggestion of this

kind was repulsed by a startling array of statistics and figures tending to show that the closing of the mints of India, the deathblow of free coinage in Europe, and the demand of Wall street for the repeal of the Sherman bill, were but parts of "a great conspiracy" against the silver republics of the western hemisphere. It is the opinion, too, of the delegates now assembling that this conspiracy should be firmly met and the enemy promptly routed, and some of them grow hot enough at times to intimate that if legislation should be inefficient a recourse to arms might prove a salutary remedy.

A UNITED FIGHT.

Those who have expected the convention to be assembled at 10 o'clock to-morrow would go to pieces on the shoals of partisanship have underestimated the deep feelings that actuate most of the delegates who are to discuss the financial issue in this assembly. Populist, Greenbacker and the free silver man seem to be united on one programme—that the repeal of the Sherman purchasing act must be resisted to the last unless there be coupled with it an act for the free coinage of silver or for a greater volume of currency. The Greenbacker and the Populist, who believe that the fiat of the government is as potent to make a dollar out of a strip of green paper as it is to make a dollar of seventy cents of silver, are of course not particular whether the legislation to be substituted for the Sherman act shall be free coinage or government greenbacks, but for the sake of showing a solid front against the common enemy, the monometallic, they will unite with the free coinage men in concerted resistance to the Cleveland policy, unless a greater volume of currency be insured to meet the stringency of the financial situation.

In this programme are found the united Republican congressmen, Bartine, of Nevada, the Democratic silver dollar Warner, of Ohio, the Populist Kolb, of Alabama, and all their respective followers, and their name is legion. It is apparent even now that the work of the convention is not to end with the sine die adjournment on Wednesday. Aggressive committees are to be appointed to carry the fight to Washington and state committees will be named to work up public sentiment in the various states. Then a campaign committee is to be named, and to this committee is likely to be entrusted what is really the most important work of the free silver crusade. Its work will be secret, and it is expected it will labor to enlist the assistance of the unemployed everywhere.

A NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

Mass meetings nightly for all the weeks to come during the financial crisis are to be held by the unemployed and poverty stricken in every city of the land, and resolutions are to be there presented and adopted calling on Congress to pass a free coinage bill. This is to be followed by another important movement. The proselyting of labor leaders and of labor organizations is to follow next, and the silver men who well know how subversively the average political demagogue bonds the knee to the demands of labor organizations, expect the same law makers who passed the alien labor law and the Chinese exclusion bill to hearken to the voice of labor and increase the volume of circulating medium until the wants of the country are relieved. It is to be a great moral crusade, a weakening of the masses, until the popular demand becomes so strong that "the voice of the people will be stronger than the voice of gold," as the Populist puts it to-night. The men who are assembled here are terribly in earnest, and their members, and the marked personality and intelligence of most of their leaders give greater significance to the gathering than that attending any similar convention in the past. Over one thousand delegates will assemble for deliberation to-morrow and the gathering will be indeed a national convention.

THE DELEGATIONS.

Headquarters of the various delegations have been opened at several of the hotels and they are rapidly filling up. Some of the most prominent men in the city are ex-Senator Thomas M. Patterson, General Warner, Senator Lee Mantle of Montana, Senator George L. Shoup and Congressman Stewart, of Idaho, Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, Congressman Marion Cannon, of California, Col. Sumpter Lee, of Alabama, Senator Fred T. DuBois, of Idaho, Congressman W. W. Bowers, of California, Capt. E. F. Cobb, Col. R. J. Bowman, Warren Reese, A. T. Goodwin and Zell Gaston, of Alabama, Herman Taubeneck, of Illinois, chairman of the People's party national executive committee, George E. Washburn, of Massachusetts, Congressman Bartine, of Nevada, Governor Toole, of Montana, and ex-Governor Hunt, of Colorado.

Hon. A. J. Warner will call the convention to order, and Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, will deliver an address of welcome. It is expected to-night that ex-United States Senator John M. Reagan, of Texas, will be chosen permanent chairman of the convention.

Colorado May Buy Her Own Silver.

DENVER, COL., July 31.—Attorney General Engley has rendered an opinion to the effect that it is within the power of the legislature to enact appropriate legislation for the establishment of a statutory depository of silver bullion and the issuance of certificates thereon, assignable to delivery and receivable by the state in the payment of state taxes.

An Impracticable Scheme.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Acting Mint Director Preston characterizes as a wild heresy the proposition of State Attorney General Engley, of Colorado, to establish a state bullion depository to issue certificates against silver bullion. The scheme is not violative of the United States statutes, it is said, but it is regarded as the treasury as a temporary make-shift and impracticable.

Lacked Immediate Cash.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, July 31.—A. Daniels & Co., private bankers at Marion, made an assignment to-day. Property is valued at \$250,000. The cause of the failure is lack of immediate cash.

Issue of Silver Dollars.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The issue of standard silver dollars from the mints and treasury offices during the week ended July 29 was \$432,399, for

the corresponding period of last year \$440,065. The shipment of fractional silver coin from the first to the 30th instant amounted to \$725,473.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

General Confidence in Them—Taking Precautionary Measures.

NEW YORK, July 31.—With this morning the savings banks of this city, as a rule, began to take advantage of the sixty day time clause. That is, the bank officials made use of the prerogative in cases where large amounts were concerned, or where such action was deemed necessary to check the withdrawal of money for hoarding or in senseless flight. But while nearly all the banks claimed the privilege of using the time clause, still in comparatively few instances was it applied. A visit to the principal savings banks of this city this morning disclosed the fact that about the usual amount of business was being done. Perhaps a trifle more than the usual number of depositors were waiting their turns to draw money, but on the other hand, in most of the banks, there were corresponding lines of persons anxious to deposit money. The general impression seemed to be one of confidence in the banks. There did not seem to be anything like a "run" anywhere in this city.

In Brooklyn the effect was somewhat different and the notice caused several runs. The greatest was on the Brooklyn Savings Bank. When the doors of the bank opened a crowd was waiting to draw its money. Threats were made, but as these were of no avail the crowd went away in an ugly mood.

Slight runs were also made on the South Brooklyn Savings Institution and on the Dime Savings Bank.

Wisconsin Bank Fails.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., July 31.—A special from Ashland, Wis., says the First National Bank of Ashland, Wis., failed to open its doors this morning. There has been a steady draw on the bank's deposits for a month past. Its resources, according to the statement filed July 15, were \$300,435. D. R. Ellis is president and ex-Governor Sam S. Field, vice president. The other banks are experiencing runs in consequence of the First National failure.

Akron Bank Closed.

AKRON, O., July 31.—The Akron Savings Bank did not open this morning for business. William Buchtel, president of the bank, has been appointed receiver. The capital stock is \$200,000, with a reserve fund of \$50,000 and undivided profits of \$18,000. The bank will pay dollar for dollar. Cause of suspension inability to realize on securities.

Private Bankers Suspend.

HONOLULU, N. Y., July 31.—The private banking house of N. M. Crane & Co. closed its doors this morning. The suspension is attributed to the general stringency prevailing in business circles, and the value of the assets are stated to equal the liabilities, but cannot be realized on at present.

Amoskeag Mills Close.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 31.—The big Amoskeag mills were closed to-day. This is the first suspension of these factories for many years. Five thousand operatives are idle. The Jefferson mills started up again this morning, thus giving employment to 1,000 hands who had been idle for two weeks. All the remaining Amoskeag mills are certain to resume work August 28, if not before, but it will be on the basis it is stated of a reduction of wages to operatives.

Why They Closed.

BAY CITY, MICH., July 31.—The Industrial Works, ranking among the largest iron works and boiler shops in the country, have been closed presumably for repairs, but the real reason is because the firm operating it cannot get money for goods sold and have decided to wait until something turns up.

Publishers Fail.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Chapman Bros., publishers and stationers, confessed judgment in favor of the Bank of Commerce this morning for \$25,000. Chapman Bros. have also been running two World's Fair hotels, the Vendome club and the DeSoto hotel. Their assets are placed at \$807,000, subject to an indebtedness of \$257,000.

Banks Considered Good.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 31.—The savings banks of this city have decided to require from three to four months notice from depositors rushing to withdraw. There is considerable excitement among some depositors, but the banks are generally considered good.

The Fall River Banks.

FALL RIVER, MASS., July 31.—This morning the savings banks of this city took advantage of their by-laws to prevent any further withdrawals of deposits, and depositors will not be allowed to withdraw large sums except after having given thirty to sixty days notice.

Furniture Man Fails.

CLEVELAND, O., July 31.—M. H. Moriarity, a large furniture dealer, filed a deed of assignment to-day. Assets are said to be about \$50,000; liabilities not known. The assignment was caused by inability to pay a note of \$9,000, due the Cleveland National Bank.

Temporary Suspensions.

PORTLAND, OREGON, July 31.—The First National Bank of East Portland failed to open its doors this morning. The officers of the bank say the suspension is temporary. A statement published July 12 shows the resources of the bank to be \$625,000; deposits \$150,000.

THE DALLES, OREGON, July 31.—The First National Bank closed its doors this morning. The suspension is due to the closing of the Commercial Bank of Portland.

PRINCETON, OREGON, July 31.—The Pendleton Savings Bank has temporarily suspended. R. Cox has been appointed receiver. Assets \$250,000; liabilities \$135,000.

General Morgan Buried.

MR. VERNON, O., July 31.—Gen. George W. Morgan, the last of the generals of the Mexican war was buried at Mount View to-day at 5 o'clock with simple ceremonies.

HOKE SMITH'S ORDER

Suspending Pensioners Under the Congressional Act of '90.

AN ELABORATE EXPLANATION

By Acting Secretary Reynolds—He Alleges that the Sole Object of the Order is to Place the Claimants on an Equality—The Decision Not Without Precedent—Ample Opportunity Given to the Suspended Pensioners to Prove their Rights—No Intention to Deprive Soldiers of their Deserts—The Administration's Side of the Question.

PITTSBURGH, PA., July 31.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior John M. Reynolds sent a letter to Judge Slagle, of the county courts, on the pension question, which reached the city to-day. The letter touches on a question of more than ordinary public interest at this time, and explains the policy of the administration regarding the suspension of pensions. After some persuasion Judge Slagle was induced to furnish it for publication. The letter is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1893.

Hon. Jacob F. Slagle, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MY DEAR SIR:—In accordance with your request of July, 1893, I enclose herewith copy of the decision rendered May 27, 1893, in the case of Charles T. Bennett, construing section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, with accompanying order of the honorable secretary of the interior. Your inquiries concerning suspensions are reasonable. From the temperate tone manifested by you it is but another illustration of your well known reputation for judicial fairness. A reply is demanded of me in the same candid spirit.

The suspensions to which you refer have been made by virtue of an order of the secretary based on the ruling filed by me in the Bennett case which holds in substance that a man who is able to earn a support by manual labor has no title to a pension under section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890. This opinion was approved by the secretary of the interior and the attorney general and I have never heard its soundness questioned. The action of Commissioner Raum fixing rates under this act ignored the essential basis of a pensionable status—the inability to perform manual labor. And further, all evidence which might have shown the pensionable disabilities the results of vicious habits was not required, and thus by the orders and rulings of the commissioner, the law of June 27, 1890, was superseded.

As early as August 3, 1892, in the case of Washington Borden, reported in Pension Decisions (vol. 6, page 10), Assistant Secretary Bussey ruled that the disability which gave title to pension under the act of June 27, 1890, was that which incapacitated for performance of manual labor in such a degree as rendered the applicant proportionately unable to earn a support, and that a man who is able to earn a support by manual labor has no title to pension under said act. Again, in the same volume, page 103, in the case of Henry H. Weiko (copy of which I send you) the same principle was in substance announced and the practice of the pension bureau under this act and the order of Commissioner Raum, by which disabilities not of service origin were rated the same as like disabilities which were of service origin for the purpose of making a rate under the act of 1890, was repudiated. The commissioner was told in this opinion that the order as approved by the department had been misconstrued by the bureau and he was directed to observe as the basis for pension under the act of June 27, 1890, the inability of the applicant to earn a support by manual labor. The opinion in the Bennett case promulgated no new principle; it simply affirmed the construction announced by my predecessor. The secretary of the interior, finding the erroneous order of Commissioner Raum unrevoked and the claims adjudicated thereunder unquestioned, could not do otherwise than revoke that order, provide a new one in accordance with the act for future practice and order a re-examination of prior adjudications to correct all errors.

You will observe that the order of Commissioner Raum was approved October 15, 1890. Its error was not exposed until January 7, 1893, after 321,130 cases had been adjudicated in pursuance thereof.

Fidelity to the government and equal justice to those soldiers whose claims were not adjudicated January 7, 1893, when the department pointed out the error of the bureau—demanded that there should not be one construction of the law for 321,130 pensioners, and another for the remainder whose claims were adjudicated.

This administration would have been a party to perpetrating a monstrous wrong to the nation and to a class of its pensioners under the act of 1890 if these 321,130 claims remained unexamined.

A board of revision has been established in the pension office for the purpose of revising the former adjudication under the act of 1890. The members of this board are not all Democrats. The chief is a Republican, and the medical referee during the administration of Benjamin Harrison is a member thereof. These occur to me as I write; how many others are of the same political faith I do not know, but no honest pensioner need be alarmed by their activity, as they are instructed to carry out the law as construed by both administrations and nothing more.

The present practice relative to suspensions is not new, but strictly in line with that hitherto prevailing, and may be fully stated in a few words: Such action is generally taken by the commissioner of pensions, although of course a similar power is vested in the secretary of the interior and the assistant secretary. It is regulated by law and ardent conformity to the statutory requirements is enforced, whether the claim be under the act of June 27, 1890, or one under the general law.

I am amazed to hear it said that judgment is pronounced on suspended pensioners in advance of a full hearing, when the present practice is sanctioned by the decisions and rulings to the office for more than twenty years. No

judgment is pronounced before a full investigation, and a hearing is accorded the pensioner. The government re-examines if the record shows an illegal pension claim is suspended awaiting further proof. The proceeding is merely preliminary. Due notice is given the pensioner, who has 60 days in which to file testimony in rebuttal. All evidence proffered receives respectful consideration. If claimant shows by necessary proof his right to remain, suspension is removed and payment is made in full. If he cannot meet this moderate requirement after the sixty days accorded him for proof, his name is stricken from the rolls.

I, therefore, answer that suspensions are under section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, and not general under all laws. No re-examination has been ordered of the 70,000 claims of widows, minors and dependent relatives pensioned under the same act, nor of the 821,000 claims allowed under prior laws for disabilities contracted in the service and line of duty, and the widows, minors and dependent relatives of such pensioners, and no re-examination is for a moment contemplated.

I have answered fully, and I trust, satisfactorily, in conclusion I might add, my dear judge, that this administration is not hostile to the soldier who fought for the Union. Were it a fact I would not remain here an instant. The country cannot be deceived in the nature of our work through excitement or denunciation. We are at present engaged in correcting abuses and placing all pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, on an equality. We are pledged to make the pension roll a roll of honor, and we will continue this work fearlessly until the people who demanded this reform shall call a halt.

JOHN M. REYNOLDS,
Assistant Secretary.

GEN. ST. CLAIR TALKS.

He Hasn't Anything to Take Back and Gives the Chicago Editors a Warning.

CHICAGO, July 31.—General St. Clair, the member of the council of administration and national commissioner, who had the altercation with the gateman at the terminal station and to the eyes of many came out second best, was seen yesterday and gave an account of the battle royal widely different from all of the stories heretofore given out.

Naturally the general was the best man all through the fracas. This no one can doubt after a glimpse at his magnificent corpulence.

He said that he had asked for the discharge of the gateman who had so vilely insulted him, and under no circumstances would he retract from the position he had taken.

"If the proper authorities see fit to reinstate the men I have nothing more to say. All this talk about my relenting and doing the 'gentleman act,' by asking that they be taken back, is bosh. I did what anyone with a spark of manhood in him would have done. Why, Thornby has already been around with his friends asking to be reinstated. And, what is more, that commissioner from South Dakota, Ramsey, has been kept busy all day apologizing to me for the action he tried to take in the commission the other day."

"As for my trying to evade arrest, that is also false. I even went so far as to telephone down here to my office instructions for the constable as to where to find me."

The commissioner was thoroughly indignant over the "roasting" the newspapers have given him and declared they could not do it down in West Virginia, and, moreover, if he ever caught any of these fellows who wrote him up, outside of Chicago he would "lick" every one of them, singly or in droves.

SMITH THE WINNER

In the 25th Round—He Whips Young Corbett After "Dirty" Fighting at Kokoy, Indiana.

IND., July 31.—The light weight finish fight between Peter Smith, brother of Denver Ed Smith, and "Young Corbett," otherwise known as George Green, at the Columbian Athletic Club, attracted about 5,000 people to-night. The fight was for a purse of \$3,500, of which \$500 went to the loser.

During an interval, President O'Malley, of the Columbian Club, stepped to the front and made the announcement that the match between Corbett and Mitchell will be held in this club. "I have," he said, "articles of agreement signed by Charles Mitchell and will get Corbett's signature soon. We ought to appreciate Corbett's position. He did not sign with the Coney Island athletic club to meet Mitchell."

The main fight of the evening was then called. Smith was seconded by Joe Choyinski, Dan Murphy and Billy Pool. Green's seconds were Billy DeLaney and John Donaldson. Referee Siler.

Jim Corbett sat in his protégé's corner, but took no active part.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when time was called. In the third round he started rushing tactics, landing on Smith's forehead, but Paddy returned hard ones on the neck, knocking Green to the ropes.

Toward the close of the fourth round Smith used his elbow on Green's neck and loud cries of foul were heard. Smith did some dirty fighting in a clinch in the fifth round and the referee warned him. In the sixth Smith again tried unfair work and was once more warned by the referee. In the seventh, after sharp exchanges and infighting Green upped with good effect, but Paddy came back with a swing on the neck which staggered Green.

In the ninth Smith clinched to avoid punishment, but Green and he were warned. In the twelfth after hard infighting Green landed heavily on Smith's neck, staggering him.

In the fifteenth Smith knocked Green to his knees. In the sixteenth Green landed hard on Smith's mouth. In the seventeenth Green landed on Smith's nose and is credited with first blood.

Green did some clever fighting in the eighteenth and nineteenth rounds. In the twenty-seventh Green was knocked down by a swing on the jaw and arose just in time to save himself from being counted out.

In the twenty-eighth Green came up apparently fresh, but Smith landed and knocked him down. Delaney threw up the sponge, but Green would not quit until Champion Jim Corbett went into the ring and made him stop.

REMARKS THAT Prof. Shedd, the optician, has removed from Lash's, and is now at his new quarters, 1110 Main street, and is better prepared than ever before for examining eyes and fitting glasses. Eyes examined for glasses without charge.

THE STORM'S WORK.

Caldwell, Ohio, is Devastated by a Tornado.

CHURCH LEVELLED TO THE GROUND.

Buildings Unroofed, Trees Torn Up by the Roots and Destruction on all Sides—No Loss of Life But Fears that Reports from the Surrounding Country Will Tell of Fatalities—A Disastrous Storm After Many Weeks of Dry Weather.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CALDWELL, OHIO, July 31.—For several weeks past the citizens of this place and community have been longing and "doubtless some have prayed for an abundance of rain, but it came not until about four o'clock p. m. to-day. At that hour a large and heavy black cloud appeared in the northern sky, and bore down upon this place with a lightning like rapidity. Accompanying the rain came a terrific wind storm, a veritable tornado. Caldwell lay squarely in its path, and it struck the town a tremendous blow. The handsome Presbyterian church on the corner of North and Lewis streets was completely wrecked. The roof of the building was torn off in an instant, and the high steeple toppled from its position. When the steeple fell it stretched itself across North street, the extreme top crashing through the roof of the handsome residence of City Councilman James Rannells, and doing an immense amount of damage to that structure. Luckily none of the occupants were up stairs, as had they been instant death would have resulted. The church building is a complete wreck, and it is doubtful if it will ever be rebuilt. The loss is incalculable.

The large tin roof on the Noble county national bank building was carried away, and the rain poured down inside the open space in torrents. The Opera Hall was flooded, but the water did not stop here. The east side of the second floor is occupied by the Noble county Republican and the employees of that office were driven about from place to place like drowned rats. Much damage was done to machinery, paper, stock, etc. The water continued its downward course to the first floor, occupied by Freedman Brother's large clothing store, which is immediately under the Republican office. Here the damage to clothing is unobtainable at this hour, but it will be heavy.

The handsome park surrounding the court house was almost ruined. Large trees were torn and broken to pieces. Many shade and fruit trees, etc., in other parts of town were torn out by the roots, and at this hour the streets are almost impassable. Much damage was done to other buildings, but the handsome school building, located on a high mound, near the ruins of the Presbyterian church, escaped damage. Great damage was done to the various crops, but the corn crop has suffered worse than any other. Forests were badly damaged and present a terrible spectacle.

Much excitement prevailed among the citizens, but on account of the blinding rain none were enabled to get out of their houses. At this hour the people are very thankful that no deaths resulted, although there were several narrow escapes. It is feared that when reports from the surrounding community come in many fatalities will be reported.

THE SIAMESE-FRENCH WAR.

It Is Not Yet Over—The Blockade at Bangkok Continues—Great Fear and Apprehension in Siam.

LONDON, July 31.—A dispatch from Bangkok, dated Monday, 7 p. m., says: "The uneasiness among the people here, far from lessening is increasing. Seven more French gunboats have arrived at Koh-Si-Chang, making a total of thirteen now there. Negotiations are still going on, but the progress made is not reported. The intentions of the French are awaited with fear and apprehension."

Rear Admiral Humann, commanding the French squadron, has issued a second blockade notice to take effect five days from Saturday. He will order the British warships Pallas and Swift, now lying off Bangkok, to go outside the blockade limits. M. Pavie, the French minister resident, has gone to Saigon, and Rear Admiral Humann is under direct orders from Paris. Unless the French government interposes quickly an attack on Bangkok seems certain. The trading community is surprised that Humann is still allowed a free hand.

PARIS, July 31.—The ambiguous tone of yesterday's cabinet council in accepting Siam's surrender has excited much comment. It is generally understood that this tone was adopted for the purpose of soothing international susceptibilities. It is stated on high authority that France intends to take decisive steps to insure Siam's carrying out the terms of the ultimatum. The blockade of the Siamese coast will be continued, it is said, until France's demands are satisfied. The French force now present in Siamese waters is believed to be sufficient to make the blockade effective.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Three Cleveland rolling mill has closed. Three thousand men are out.

In the British house of commons apologies were made for the riot of last Thursday night and all is now quiet.

At Ashland, Wis., the striking lumber shovers engaged in a hand to hand fight with the police and blood was shed freely. The leaders were arrested.

In the London royal regatta yesterday the Britania won. Valkyrie was second and the Navahoe third. The Navahoe is an American yacht and this was her first performance. She is the American challenger for the queen's cup.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, local showers to-night, followed by clearing weather, winds shifting to northerly, slightly warmer Tuesday evening. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, local showers to-night will be followed by generally fair weather Tuesday, and northerly winds, cooler in southwestern Ohio.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY, as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 70 3 p. m. 83
9 a. m. 75 7 p. m. 76
11 a. m. 78 9 p. m. 76
Weather—Changeable.